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Appendix XI

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**Extract from Report No. 67
Report of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs
1862 Annual Report**

**Jno. P. H. Wentworth
Superintendent
Agency for the Southern District of California**

San Francisco, August 30, 1862

Sir: In conformity with the requirements with the requirements of the Indian department I have the honor to submit this, my annual report, for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1862, showing the condition of the various Indian tribes which have been intrusted to my care.

I have but recently returned from my tour of inspection through the entire district under my charge, embracing a tract of country of more than eight hundred miles in length, by about three hundred miles in width.

It is with pleasure that I communicate to you that my endeavors to advance the interests of the Indians on the Tejon reservation in the cultivation of the soil, and subsisting the Indians by their own labor, has been, in a great measure, successful. Last year there was no ground under cultivation; this year I have at least two hundred and fifty acres of wheat and barley grown on the government farm, and about one hundred and fifty acres under cultivation for the Indian camps. The crops of grain are excellent, the grain yielding extraordinarily even for California, averaging from thirty to forty bushels per acre. The Indians in the vicinity of the reservation do not fail to see and appreciate the beneficial results of well applied industry and systematic labor, and are flocking in numbers to the place. There is a great increase over the census taken in November of last year, and the Indian tribes from Kern river, Tihatchipe, Posa Flat, and parts more remote, will soon remove to the reservation.

The Indians properly belonging at present to the Tejon reservation may be numbered at about 1,370, among whom are the following thrifty tribes or bands, (who are reliable and very willing to work so long as they can feel assured of enjoying the fruits of their labor.)

The Sierra or Caruana Indians [Kitanemuk], under their chief, Vicente, number 36 men, 40 women, and 20 children; they own 22 cows and 33 horses, and cultivate about 30 acres of land as their own farm.

The Laguna or Tatagua tribes [Yokuts], Chief Raimundo, number 80 men, 88 women, and 63 children; they own 30 horses, and have 50 acres of land under cultivation.

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Cultural Affiliation and Lincal Descent of Chumash Peoples

The Surillo or Cartaka [sic] tribe [Interior Chumash and Tataviam], Chiefs Chico and Rafael, number 52 men, 65 women, and 45 children; they own 20 horses, and have 40 acres of land under cultivation.

These Indians all belong to the race known in California as the "Diggers;" there are several hundred of the same class living on the Laguna, Tihatchipe, Hockeye, Kern river, Posa creek, and other localities within the bounds of this portion of my district, but many of them prefer hunting and fishing to engaging in the pursuits of agriculture. I have encouraged the Indians to cultivate their own farms, to grow grain and vegetables, and to plant vines and fruit trees near their houses.

I have met with considerable difficulty in getting them to conform to my wishes in these respects, as they have but little faith, from their past experience, that they will reap any reward for their labor. I have assured them that the government will protect them; and I therefore repeat the suggestion made in a former report, "to have the Tejon reservation surveyed, and the land set apart by an act of Congress for the exclusive use of the Indians," this reservation being particularly well adapted to their wants. In this connexion [sic] I would urge upon the department the importance of holding possession of so desirable an Indian farm. It is, I believe, claimed by private parties under a Spanish grant. I am of the opinion, however, that the United States have the best title to it, and I would respectfully suggest that the Secretary of the Interior instruct the United States district attorney of the northern district to examine into the title of said property, as it is one of the best locations for an Indians reservation within the whole southern country. The action of some of the rancheros and white settlers in the neighborhood of the reservation, in driving their stock within its bounds, has caused much trouble and dissatisfaction to the Indians.

There has been no effort made to educate these Indians, and fear, rather than the inculcation of a love of labor for its beneficial results to themselves, has been employed to make them till the ground. Some of them had previously resided at the old missions possess the desire to have their children baptized and taught to read. It would be desirable, I think, to establish a school upon the manual labor system for the instruction of the youth in the economy of labor, and to have the girls taught sewing, and for the inculcation of more correct ideas of morality, and the consequent elevation of the character of the rising generation of both sexes. The Indians generally would in time be more benefited by the inauguration of such a system than by giving them presents.

The buildings on the reservation have suffered considerably from the heavy rains of the past winter, and the mill needs thorough repairs; a large shed should also be built to protect the wagons and agricultural implements. The accompanying map will enable you to form a correct idea of the localities of the several tribes and their farms on this reservation, and also of the encroachments made by the white settlers in the vicinity. Of the urgent necessity existing for the immediate removal of the latter evil I need not dilate. Their presence corrupts the Indians, and makes them discontented under the most favorable treatment and circumstances, and their real object is to break up the reservation and "squat" on the land.

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Indian Affairs,
Washington, D.C.

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According to letter from the Office of, "The Indian
Commissioner to Mr. Harry Chandler of the Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles,
California, a copy kindly furnished me, relative to the above
subject, state the agent to advise that during my recent trip through
Imperial, San Diego, Kern County, California, enroute to Los Angeles, in the
company of Mr. J. H. "Stallard" of Kings County, having been informed
that the Yuma Indians had not and were not receiving proper
treatment and manager of the land on which these Indians
resided, it advisable to stop off and investigate.

In view from carbon letters above referred to that the Bureau
 is receiving of various communications from citizens of the United States
 and that several of these are now being investigated by the Bureau,
 I am not advising as to nature and extent of the investigation, except to say that my investigation has been
 confined to visits made recently and carefully gone through
 the records, which have caused me to conclude the system of
 investigation has been fully justified in getting the Bureau in
 possession of these letters. In view of the fact that the Bureau
 is now in possession of the letters, it is not necessary to

1. The purpose of this report is to provide a summary of the results of the study conducted by the research team.

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being very little furniture of any kind and exceedingly scant of both bedding and clothing. The extent of the enclosed and used lands of these Indians will not exceed 15 acres, consisting of 8 or 10 small patches, the largest being that of the Chief, Juan Lopez, who has about $\frac{3}{4}$ acres in his enclosure, the others ranging from $\frac{1}{4}$ to about one acre, likely averaging $\frac{1}{2}$ acre, given chiefly to garden uses, the the Chief has grown during the past year some native hay and has about $\frac{1}{2}$ acre in alfalfa.

Mr. Information was that under orders of the ranch manager, J. I. Lopez, these Indians have not and will not in the future be permitted to increase their live-stock holding to any extent, not even sheep, goats or horses. They have a few horses, comparatively few, not exceeding 10 head, of which only 6 or 7 of any servicable value. There is not a milk cow on the rancharia, and was told by the Indians they are not permitted to own cattle. That during the past summer they were ordered not to take water from the company ditch to irrigate their gardens.

The Catholic people have built for these Indians a very neat little house for religious worship, but according to information of the Chief and Mr. Cantor, its door has been closed and locked against these people for some time. There is certainly built a very neat little school house, erected by the County, but being denied the admission of a school this year on account of the orders of Lopez, since the recent burning of Chief Lopez's cabin home, has only been occupied by him. Lumber sent by the County this year to add to or in some way improve the school house has not and will not be used, having been recently sold, on account, of opposition of the manager, who evidently acts under instructions from ranch owners.

Prof. H. L. Stockton, ex-Supt. of Schools, resident of Bakerfield,

has been told that during his administration Lopez attempted to

prevent the building of a school on the Indian lands.

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that he became so persistent in his opposition that he told him if he further interfered that he would have him arrested!"

The night before leaving Bakersfield I called on the present Supt. Public Schools to learn why no school by the County has for some time not been carried on for these Indians, and was informed by him that it was the opposition of the ranch owners through their manager, Lopex. This manager acting under instructions from the ranch owners by repeated and persistent efforts has, I was informed, caused every Indian, except the Chief, representing the head of a family or living in any one of the cabin homes to sign some character of agreement or lease contract, which I suppose is intended more as recognition of the rights of the owners and an estoppel to the Indian setting up any claim to the land, than any thing else. The older Indians of this band have not entirely abandoned the conviction that they have a legal right to the land on which their old village was situated. The following type-written notice was through Lopez served on Chief Lozada, viz: "June 28, 1915. To Juan Lozada (Chief Tejon) You are hereby notified not to put any improvements, or buildings, or structures of any kind upon any of the lands and premises of the Tejon Ranch or Company, unless you sign a lease with them and permission is given you to so do- Tejon Ranch Co. by J.J. Lopez, Manager."

The recent burning at night of Lozada's home during his and his wife's absence in Bakersfield and the serving of this notice causes he and the other Indians to believe the ranch people are responsible for the burning of his house. Castro also shares in this conviction.

Through Castro and the Chief learn that the ranch owners give employment to from 8 to 12 of the most able-bodied of these Indians for from 2 to 3 months during each year, paying a nominal wage, slightly less than is usually paid for such work, and that 2 to 3 have work on the ranch nearly the entire year. These Indians taken as a whole are mentally rather weak, with possible exception of the Chief, and therefore more easily imposed upon. As I noted the situation, so long as through 1/2

their present manager these Indians may be kept envirened, controlled and used as in the past, there is not the remotest probability of the present owners of the ~~ranch~~ ^{ranch} desiring to make any change which will effect adversely the interests of the Tejon Indians?

As I see it, these Indians have proven more of an asset to this ranch than a disadvantage. I am confident not a single Indian has every been employed by the ranch owners until needed and only kept in service as long as their interests suggested, and I am reasonably certain that no better wages ^{have} been paid them than paid for similar work elsewhere. This ranch consists of over 200,000 acres, and the Indian rancheria situated as it is therein, hardly mentally capacitated to protect himself against impositions, far removed from white friends who might see and protect him, denied the possibility of ever increasing his holdings, in that these ranch owners, as I understand, refuse to sell ⁿ ~~any~~ part of their holdings for a permanent home for these people, nor, under present successful management, can he hope for a school for his children, causes me to conclude that these Indians should be removed entirely off this company land as soon as possible.

During my short stay in Bakersfield in efforts to secure reliable information concerning these Indians, after first meeting Castro, who was suggested to me as the best and most valuable friend to these people, at his suggestion I called upon Mr. R. McDonald, editor of one of the papers, 1723 Chester Ave., E. J. Emmons, Atty. in Producers Bank Building, Judge H. A. Peairs, Judge of the Superior Court, Prof. R. L. Stockton and some few others. All of these gentlemen expressed the opinion, though with some, such opinion was reached largely from other than actual personal knowledge, that these Indians have not in the past met with just, fair and humane treatment, some seemingly believing that their present condition ^{is} ~~is~~ little short of peonage.

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Page 5,

It is with deep regret that duty as I understand it, for I feel that the Office ^{should} hear what I have heard, forces me to report the most serious charge yet mentioned. The man, T.C. Castro, who has spent considerable of his time among these Indians, has known the band all his live, speaks their language as well or better than they do, makes no secret in the charge that during the past several years this man Lopez, who, has been on this ranch for the past 35 or 40 years, since company ownership as ranch manager, has so managed as to be able to take unlawful and unholy advantage of a number of the young and most prepossessing girls of this band, accomplishing his unholy deeds, ^{Castro} insist, about the period of their reaching young womanhood, or soon thereafter.

I made mention of this serious charge to Judge Peairs, who had to say that while he had heard these charges, and that Castro had discussed the same with him, yet he could conclude they have every reached such nature as to be susceptible of proof in court. The remoteness of the Indian rancheria and the ignorance of these people make them easy victims of wicked designing men.

Both Mr Emmons and Mr. McDonald have promised to try and find some suitable location for these Indians to the east, up the creek outside of the ranch company enclosure, and write me results of their efforts.

Mr McDonald expressed the conviction that such place could be found, and that ^{these} people should be removed as soon as possible.

I shall write both he and Mr. Emmons within the nex few days.

If not under present appropriation, then would suggest that under next, this Indians should have first relief from their present unfortunate environments.

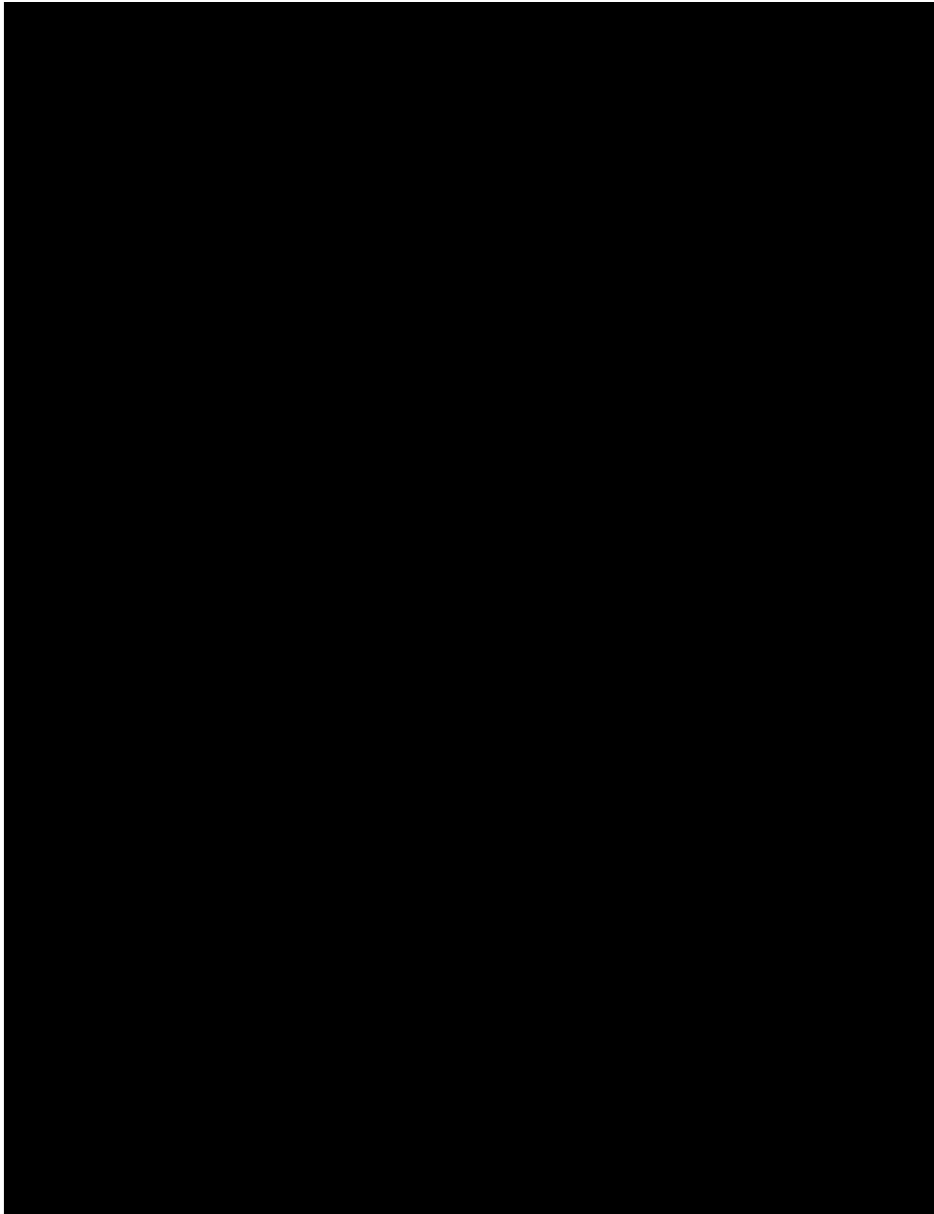
Very respectfully,


Special Indian Agent.

(See Census hereto attached, numbeing a total of 79.)

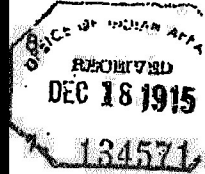
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Census of the Indians of El Tejon Band In Kern Co. Calif.



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Total, 79.

Respectfully submitted,

John J. Ferrell
Special Indian Agent.

Pays

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